Employment Wanted—Male Help.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, who has had a long Trial in Middle Dreams

THE FENIAN UPRISING.

Gunboats and Troops Sent to Ireland.

Arrest of Persons and Seizure of Arms.

A TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH.

Impressions of Cities—Negro Suffrage—Condition of Affairs.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Prince Consort Memorial Statue—Letters from Europe—Miscellaneous Matters—Etc.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Reports of Officers and Committees—Public Normal School and Asylum—Cultural Society—The Court House.

RAILWAY TIME.

The Metropolitan Board of New York.

Judicial and clerical proof must be had of every thing. Even the Metropolitan Board of New York, with its unlimited power, could not remove a policeman without a hearing. Mr. Bergen, the Superintendent of Police, who removed them hastily from office, was himself removed by the Board. It was with considerable difficulty that a single member of the Board could prevail several days in waiting until the next regular meeting, and then with the most urgent persistence. At length Commissioner Bergen was removed, and the two men who had been removed by him were restored to their places. The names of the Commissioners who voted to restore the policemen to their places were Wetmore and Nichols. They, however, were in the minority. Mr. Bergen, who interrupted Mr. Nichols while he was speaking, and who finally brought into the city, have effected a change in the police force of New York, which, if carried out in the manner in which it was commenced, will be of the greatest benefit to the city. Many of the men who were removed from office by Mr. Bergen, and who were restored to their places by the Board, were men who had been guilty of the most flagrant violations of the law. Some of them were known to be in the habit of receiving money from persons who were engaged in violating the law, and who were willing to pay for the privilege of doing so. Others were known to be in the habit of receiving money from persons who were in the habit of

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

THE CITY.

ST. LUKE'S FAIR AND HOSPITAL will open on Tuesday next, at Crosby's Music Hall. Persons desiring to purchase tickets for the opening night will find them at the Hall.

SIXTH WARD.—The regular meeting of the Republican Club will be held at the Hall, Larrabee this evening, December 13th. A full attendance is desired, as the election of officers and the opening of their new rooms will be made.

MONEY SENT BY UNION'S EXPRESS may be refunded a few days use by Mr. Sinclair, President of the company, after the expiration advertised. If at the end of that time the money is not refunded, it will be forwarded to the owner.

LOWELL PAST MISSION.—A musical entertainment will be given on Thursday, 13th p. m., to all the new Mission School of the Rev. Mr. Goe and Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, and others, from the New York Mission, will speak.

PERSONAL.—Sec. L. E. Dubois, Rev. M. M. Bane, Hon. D. L. Phillips, Springfield; General R. P. Harry, General C. C. Washburn, Colonel Thomas Hall, Colonel O. Chamberlain, Colonel H. M. Loop, are stopping at the Tremont House.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHINA.—Rev. J. Colder, D. D., for many years a Missionary in China, will give a lecture on the religion, manners and customs of the Chinese, in Crosby Opera House, on Thursday evening at the request of the Chinese, by the Young Men's Society of Fourth and Jackson streets. Admission will be free, and the public are invited to attend.

AN ORDER SCHOOL and festival will be held this afternoon in the Lecture Room of the Olivet Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue. The exercises will commence at 3 o'clock. All friends are invited to be present. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the ordinary rooms of the church.

CONCERT.—The Ladies, Choir of Unitarian Church will give a concert at Crosby's Music Hall, on Friday evening, 14th inst. The choir is formerly that of Chicago, and has the finest of the kind in the city, who is very popular among the musical circles.

LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. J. J. Hastinger will deliver a lecture before the students of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College on Monday of this week at 3 o'clock. Dr. Hastinger was a member of the body guard of Napoleon, and a prisoner of the Russians in Siberia. He will be complimented by the attendance of a large audience on Monday next. Tickets of admission are respectfully invited to come and listen to the lecture, who is very eloquent and interesting.

PROBATE COURT.—The action of the Circuit Court in bringing the parties summoned before it, but who, at his hour on June, would neglect or refuse to appear, to the bar of the Probate Court for examination, has had the effect of bringing out a full attendance of that body on the days appointed for the purpose. Yesterday and the day before, the Probate Court was crowded with persons who were summoned to appear, and who were examined as to their knowledge of the whereabouts of property belonging to the estates of deceased persons. The examinations have been conducted by Mr. Judge Hoyne, and have been very searching. Many persons who were supposed to have property belonging to estates have been found to have none, and others who were supposed to have none have been found to have property. The examinations will be continued to-day.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Convention of Delegates from the Several Boards of Trade, in the West—Preliminary Arrangements.

A Convention of Delegates from the Boards of Trade of the several cities bordering on the Lakes, viz.—Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland, will be held at the room of the Directors of the Board, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the property of taking measures to secure the passage of the Niagara Ship Canal. The following gentlemen were elected as representatives of this city:

Hon. Wm. Sexton, Chairman of the Board of Trade; Hon. Wm. Bross, President of the Board of Trade; Charles Randolph, Esq., Wm. Ogden, Esq., Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. Norman B. Judd, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Thos. Dyer, Hon. Wm. F. Tyler, Hon. Wm. H. Brown, Hon. Wm. Jones, Hon. Wm. Bradley, Hon. Wm. Lill, Hon. Wm. Kerfoot, Hon. Wm. Butler, Hon. Wm. Bunn, Hon. Wm. Ogden

Chicago Tribune.

WEEKLY EDITION. CHIC[illegible]DAY, DECEMBER 13, 18[illegible] VOL. XX. NUMBER 25.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.,

Where subscriptions to the TRIBUNE, either Daily, Tri-Weekly or Weekly, will be received, and where single copies, for the week past, can be had at all times.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, delivered in the city, or sent by mail, postage paid, at $10 per annum, or $1 per month.

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $5 per annum, postage paid.

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Clubs of ten, for the WEEKLY, $15; Clubs of twenty, for the WEEKLY, $30. Clubs of ten, for the TRI-WEEKLY, $25; Clubs of twenty, for the TRI-WEEKLY, $50.

Postmasters and others are authorized to act as agents for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The question whether the State of New-York shall enlarge the Erie and Oswego canals, and the question of transportation by water, are to be submitted to the people of the State at the election in November next. It is proposed to enlarge the Illinois & Michigan Canal from Chicago to Joliet, and make it part of a line of navigation by steamboats of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It is proposed by locks and dams to secure at all times on the Illinois River slack water navigation from its mouth to Joliet or Lockport, capable of floating any sized steamer. This work will cost at the lowest $6,000,000. It is proposed also to construct a canal from LaSalle or Hennepin to the Mississippi River near Rock Island, with a navigable feeder from Dixon. This will cost, all completed, $4,500,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the two works will cost less than $11,000,000. It is proposed to lay an annual tax of two mills upon the valuation of the State, thereby realizing a million of dollars per annum for the work. It is proposed that these works shall be forever the property of the State, and that the tolls shall be regulated by law, and shall not exceed the cost of keeping the canals in good order, the former providing a safe, cheap and dependable means of transportation of freights to and from the State, and to and from the several parts, by which all combinations of railroad and transportation companies to exact more than reasonable and oppressive freights can always be defeated. It is proposed to afford the whole country upon the line of the canals the means of moving their products into and across the State of Illinois, at rates which will secure the greatest saving for labor. It is proposed to give to the people of Illinois the means of moving their produce to market, whether at Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Memphis, or New Orleans, without breaking bulk, and at not exceeding one-half or one-third of the money paid to railroad transportation. It is proposed to establish in this State, upon the canals, a system of transportation, which, belonging to the people, will not be open to the charge of favoritism, and will be free from the embarrassments and impediments which, in the present system of railroad transportation, are complained of by every man that there is no remedy for their improvisionment and ruin. It is proposed to every man that there is no longer the slightest competition between the railroads and the canals. Build the canals and the profits upon the business of the railroads will be reduced at least one-half, and that profit be retained in the hands of the people.

THE HURON AND OHIO SHIP CANAL.

Our older citizens will remember the discussions and surveys which were made in relation to this canal project. The project was [illegible] Ship Canal. The [illegible] originally chartered to do the work [illegible] organization [illegible] the same [illegible] reading to this effect. F. C. Capron, [illegible] Toronto, is President of the [illegible] Company. A brief reference to its [illegible] present prospects and to the interests of commercial men in [illegible] farming communities will be suggested by the [illegible] West most [illegible] facilities and [illegible] for her vast productions. The [illegible] commenced in [illegible] resulted in October [illegible] Convention in [illegible] Board of Trade of [illegible] the United States [illegible] Governor Bross, [illegible] for the creation of [illegible] Hon. Wm. Kelly, Esq., [illegible] Hon. R. Mott, of this [illegible] Chairman. The survey [illegible] and feasibility of [illegible] at a cost [illegible] $4,000,000—a large sum, it [illegible] but the [illegible] of the work [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of $1 51. Le[illegible] ance [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] facilities [illegible] commerce [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S INFLATION BILL.

The amendment to the Currency Act, introduced in the Senate last week, by Senator Chandler (of Michigan), is somewhat startling, but it is very much in accordance with the views of a large class of people, and since the introduction of the bill has received a good deal of favorable comment, both private and public. The bill proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue and place in circulation, under the instructions and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, additional currency to the amount of $100,000,000 of the compound interest notes authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, and that the amount authorized for circulation shall be loaned or deposited with banks in the same manner as the original issue of $300,000,000 of such notes; that the banks receiving the same shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, in addition to the bonds now required by law, other bonds of the United States sufficient to secure the payment of the notes so issued, and that the circulation shall be issued during the period of three years from the passage of this act; that thereafter not more than $50,000,000 of the circulation shall be issued during any one year, and that the whole circulation shall be issued during the period of five years.

We are greatly surprised to find Senator Chandler, of Michigan, proposing an inflation scheme of this description. It is very unlikely that the people of Michigan do not endorse this project, but, on the contrary, strenuously oppose it.

Members of Congress who have any doubts as to the proper course to pursue, can be assisted that their constituents will oppose, to the further expansion of the currency, in any shape in the shape of greenbacks. If there were expedient to cause one hundred millions of bank notes to be withdrawn from circulation, the people would vote by a majority twenty to one for the measure, and fill their place with greenbacks. But could be done without serious injury to the finances and commerce of the country, the people would vote by a majority of millions in favor of substituting $300,000,000 of greenbacks for the $300,000,000 of bank notes in circulation. They have more confidence in Uncle Sam's currency than in any other money, except gold and silver.

Mr. Chandler's amendment to the currency act, stripped of disguise and stated in plain English, is a proposition "to print." Proposes to make a present of $100,000,000 of money to those engaged in banking, with the special privilege attached to this that the recipients may loan the same at ten per cent and pocket the profits.

The only ground on which Senator Chandler's hundred million proposition can be justified is, that there is an insufficient supply currency to do the business of the country. If this to the fact, then it is the duty Congress to relieve that want by an issue of legal tenders, and with the proceeds thereof to buy up compound notes or seven-thirty bonds, and stop the interest on the same.

However perverse and liberal the Senator may be with the money of his constituents, we can assure him that the financial condition of the country does not justify a gift of a hundred millions to the banks or the holders of the currency. Nor are they in any distress for want of this largess. The people are doing very well and ought to be quite content with the special privileges which they now enjoy.

There falls due next June a large batch of compound legal tenders, with three years compound interest on them. A few months later another batch will fall due and in the course of a year the whole hundred and fifty millions outstanding will be matured and ready for redemption. They are drawing something more than ten millions of interest per annum, and are chiefly held by the banks as reserve funds for the redemption of their notes.

If Senator Chandler would withdraw his ill-advised bill for an increase of $100,000,000 of bank notes, and introduce a substitute bill, authorizing and instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $100,000,000 of greenbacks, with which to take up the compound notes and thereby relieve the country of the payment of the interest on the same, he would be hailed by the people as a public benefactor. If six months from the passage of this act, it shall

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866

THE NEWS.

Secretary McCulloch has paid gold to the amount of $40,000,000 during the past week.

Gen. Pope, of Alabama, in his message to the Legislature, strongly recommends the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Chief of General Grant's staff, has returned from a Southern inspecting tour, and has resigned his position.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signified his intention of purchasing the Government site of the Chicago Custom-House, and the Secretary of War has given his assent to the proposition.

The seller of the United States Mint has been a directory which will show the Government officers of every million converted from gold into coin. The new process will not be for this coin.

The Bank of Louisville, which lost his all and despaired by chance, has saved the city from the payment of the sum of $25,000, which was the amount in his vicinity had been levied upon the city by special despatch, a despatch from Governor Patton, of Alabama, to the Legislature of that State, advising the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, is pronounced untrue.

A Fenian prisoner has arrived from England, released by the British Government. He says there are 30,000 Fenians in Ireland, well-armed, who will strike a blow for liberty before the winter closes.

The United States District Court at Covington, Ky., has decided that national companies are not responsible for losses by the killing of stock which may have broken from the pasture and been come upon the track, even when the fences have been removed by malicious persons.

A despatch from Sweetsburg, Canada, states that true bills have been found against fifteen of the Fenian prisoners. General Averill, our Consul in Canada, has arrived at Sweetsburg, and will be an active spectator of the trials, which will commence on the 18th inst.

The latest Atlantic Cable despatches say the reply to Secretary Seward's despatch to Mr. Seward's recent despatch in relation to Mexico is of a conciliatory character. It is also stated that, notwithstanding the fact, it appears that a discussion has recently sprung up in the English Cabinet on the Mexican question.

One despatch from Cairo records a bloody tragedy in that city. Mrs. Mathewman, wife of Lowell Mathewman, a lawyer, during the absence of her husband seized an axe, struck her two children on the head, cutting several severe gashes, and then cut her own throat, expiring almost immediately. The children will probably recover. The cause of the terrible deed is unknown.

Colorado Jewell, always ingenious, memorialized Congress to declare Hannibal Hamlin President of the United States. Since the result of the recent election of Mr. Lincoln was not constitutional, as eleven of the States did not appoint electors, and as Mr. Hamlin received only 39 votes, Jewell would have done, in the absence of a legal successor, he had left from the assassin's bullet. Mr. Jewell withdrew his request from the House.

It is announced from Baltimore that some of the Republican journals of Western Maryland, owing to the differences of political opinion between the people of that section and the rest of the State, are advocating a division of Maryland into two States, or else the annexation of the Western Counties, a district, now represented by Mr. Pinch, Thomas, to Western Virginia, the citizens of the people of Eastern Maryland declaring that they will not be taxed to pay the Baltimore debt.

In view of prospective annexation, it is a matter of congratulation to know that Queen Victoria is enjoying excellent health, and is in good nature. The school report for 1865 is just out, and from it we learn that in 1865 the number of children in attendance was 1,581,301, an increase of other ages 27,376, making a total of 27,376. In the whole number reported is 478,376, this number will be to be added.

The Mobile *Advertiser* tells of the sale of the well known blockade runners Mary and Rod Fadel, Dunnett brought $3,425, and each of Liverpool some $18,000 sterling. She was originally built for a yacht in 1854, but failed to get for that trade was sold to the Confederates government, and used as a blockade runner.

The Democratic Convention on Thursday night failed for want of a quorum to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Democratic members of the Legislature refused to attend the caucus, and the Republicans have been unable to effect an organization. The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot.

There are at this time in South Carolina eleven cotton factories in successful operation, containing 37,500 spindles and 750 looms. The largest are the Kaiesa Mills, having 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, and the smallest one, the Valley Falls Factory, having 500 spindles.

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FROM EUROPE.

By Cable—French Transatlantic Line—Steamer on the 15th inst.—French Imperial Conference—Emperor Napoleon's Invitation—Sardinian Difficulties—Proposed Peace Congress—Naval Stations to be Established—Venetian Affairs—Austrian Finances—Spanish Affairs—Mexico—Arrival of Steamer.

NEW YORK, December 11—The World has received Atlantic cable news to-day. The steamer is stated to have arrived from Brest on the 15th inst. and to have sailed from Brest on the 16th inst. The vessel is the property of the French Transatlantic line of steamers. The steamer is said to be commanded by one of the officers of the French navy. She is said to be provided with a fitted up second class cabin, and to have on board a large amount of cotton. She is also said to have on board a number of passengers, among whom are Mr. Slidell, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Benjamin. The latter is said to have left Paris for Brest on the 14th inst. The steamer is said to have arrived at Brest. The Bulletin Officiel says that the Emperor Napoleon has issued invitations to the Sovereigns of Europe to attend a Congress at Paris, to meet on the 1st of November, 1867. The Bulletin Officiel says that the Emperor Napoleon has issued invitations to the Sovereigns of Europe to attend a Congress at Paris, to meet on the 1st of November, 1867. The Bulletin Officiel says that the Emperor Napoleon has issued invitations to the Sovereigns of Europe to attend a Congress at Paris, to meet on the 1st of November, 1867.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Woman and Two Children Set to Death.

(From the Democrat Gazette, Journal.)

TUESDAY, December 11—Yesterday a small one and a half story frame house occupied by James Miller and family, on the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, near the village of Lyons, was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two of Mrs. Miller's children, aged 3 years and 6 months, were burned to death. Mrs. Miller, who had been confined to her bed for several weeks, was carried by a neighbor, Mr. Thomas Cahill, upon the frozen ground, where she remained, exposed to the cold, for several hours, and is now lying in a very precarious condition. Mr. Miller took his wife to the house of Mr. Cahill, and returned to his own house, where he found the children sleeping, as he supposed, soundly, and, upon his entering the room, found the house in flames. After several fruitless efforts to rescue the children, he was compelled to desist from doing so by the intense heat. Going to the door of the room where they were sleeping, he found it locked, and, failing, forcibly broke it open, upon the frozen ground. Mrs. Miller, who had been carried by a neighbor, Mr. Thomas Cahill, upon the frozen ground, where she remained, exposed to the cold, for several hours, and is now lying in a very precarious condition. Mr. Miller took his wife to the house of Mr. Cahill, and returned to his own house, where he found the children sleeping, as he supposed, soundly, and, upon his entering the room, found the house in flames. After several fruitless efforts to rescue the children, he was compelled to desist from doing so by the intense heat. Going to the door of the room where they were sleeping, he found it locked, and, failing, forcibly broke it open, upon the frozen ground. Mrs. Miller, who had been carried by a neighbor, Mr. Thomas Cahill, upon the frozen ground, where she remained, exposed to the cold, for several hours, and is now lying in a very precarious condition. Mr. Miller took his wife to the house of Mr. Cahill, and returned to his own house, where he found the children sleeping, as he supposed, soundly, and, upon his entering the room, found the house in flames. After several fruitless efforts to rescue the children, he was compelled to desist from doing so by the intense heat. Going to the door of the room where they were sleeping, he found it locked, and, failing, forcibly broke it open, upon the frozen ground.

FROM TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 11—About one o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the Terre Haute House, was shot, and instantly killed, by a woman named Mrs. Mary Gill, formerly Miss Mary O'Brien. She was discharged from the employment of the house last fall, and returned for her clothing. The deed was committed in the office of the hotel. She was arrested and placed in custody.

ANTIDOTE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Allen is called to Mr. H. G. Verplanck's advertisement in this issue, of his system of hog management. As a preventive for various swine diseases, hog cholera included, it is claimed to be very successful. It is considered to be very important to prevent the spread of hog cholera, and to find a remedy for it. Experiment in the treatment of swine is now being made in various parts of the country, and the result from so long breeders on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

Juniper Tar Soap cures chapped hands, red chaps, and all tetterous affections. Sold by druggists. Manufactured by Caswell, Massey & Co., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

The Board of Health exercising vigilance in the discharge of its duties, and the health of the city, by its state of all offensive matter, will prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The Board was in session this morning, and passed the following: Ordered, That the Health Officer be instructed to cause the removal of all offensive matter from the premises of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two of Mrs. Miller's children, aged 3 years and 6 months, were burned to death. Mrs. Miller, who had been confined to her bed for several weeks, was carried by a neighbor, Mr. Thomas Cahill, upon the frozen ground, where she remained, exposed to the cold, for several hours, and is now lying in a very precarious condition. Mr. Miller took his wife to the house of Mr. Cahill, and returned to his own house, where he found the children sleeping, as he supposed, soundly, and, upon his entering the room, found the house in flames. After several fruitless efforts to rescue the children, he was compelled to desist from doing so by the intense heat. Going to the door of the room where they were sleeping, he found it locked, and, failing, forcibly broke it open, upon the frozen ground.

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The Mobile *Advertiser* tells of the sale of the well known blockade runners Mary and Rod Fadel, Dunnett brought $3,425, and each of Liverpool some $18,000 sterling. She was originally built for a yacht in 1854, but failed to get for that trade was sold to the Confederates government, and used as a blockade runner.

The Democratic Convention on Thursday night failed for want of a quorum to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Democratic members of the Legislature refused to attend the caucus, and the Republicans have been unable to effect an organization. The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot.

There are at this time in South Carolina eleven cotton factories in successful operation, containing 37,500 spindles and 750 looms. The largest are the Kaiesa Mills, having 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, and the smallest one, the Valley Falls Factory, having 500 spindles.

FROM TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 11—About one o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Thomas Barnes, proprietor of the Terre Haute House, was shot, and instantly killed, by a woman named Mrs. Mary Gill, formerly Miss Mary O'Brien. She was discharged from the employment of the house last fall, and returned for her clothing. The deed was committed in the office of the hotel. She was arrested and placed in custody.

ANTIDOTE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Allen is called to Mr. H. G. Verplanck's advertisement in this issue, of his system of hog management. As a preventive for various swine diseases, hog cholera included, it is claimed to be very successful. It is considered to be very important to prevent the spread of hog cholera, and to find a remedy for it. Experiment in the treatment of swine is now being made in various parts of the country, and the result from so long breeders on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

Juniper Tar Soap cures chapped hands, red chaps, and all tetterous affections. Sold by druggists. Manufactured by Caswell, Massey & Co., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

The Board of Health exercising vigilance in the discharge of its duties, and the health of the city, by its state of all offensive matter, will prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The Board was in session this morning, and passed the following: Ordered, That the Health Officer be instructed to cause the removal of all offensive matter from the premises of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two of Mrs. Miller's children, aged 3 years and 6 months, were burned to death. Mrs. Miller, who had been confined to her bed for several weeks, was carried by a neighbor, Mr. Thomas Cahill, upon the frozen ground, where she remained, exposed to the cold, for several hours, and is now lying in a very precarious condition. Mr. Miller took his wife to the house of Mr. Cahill, and returned to his own house, where he found the children sleeping, as he supposed, soundly, and, upon his entering the room, found the house in flames. After several fruitless efforts to rescue the children, he was compelled to desist from doing so by the intense heat. Going to the door of the room where they were sleeping, he found it locked, and, failing, forcibly broke it open, upon the frozen ground.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 11, 1866.

The following shows the condition of the Treasury at the close of business on the days of the week ending December 8:

RESOURCES.

Coin	$ 80,000 00
Currency	1,000,000 00
Special deposits	5,000,000 00
Coupons paid	1,000,000 00
Total	$ 7,080,000 00
Coin certificates	$ 20,000,000 00
Currency	1,000,000 00
Total	$ 21,000,000 00

The Treasury received to-day, and forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the week ending December 8:

Currency	$ 1,000,000 00
Coin	1,000,000 00
Total	$ 2

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

PLAYING WITH HEARTS.

Courtship of the Schoolmaster and the Schoolmistress in Court—A Story, of Sweet Sixteen Treat and Heart's Parting.

[From the Portland Transcript.]

An interesting case, involving property in the coyote of Cupid, came on for trial yesterday in the New Court House, before Judge Martin Brewer, presiding. Miss Emma Wilde, a fair maiden of the town of Chili, Wisconsin, is the plaintiff in the case, and Benjamin W. Lewis, formerly schoolmaster, now Attorney, of the former city of the same name, are the defendants in the suit. The plaintiff's counsel, L. L. Lewis, Esq., conducts the case, and the defense was opened by W. A. Gonder, Esq.

THE DEFENCE.

The first witness introduced was Benjamin W. Lewis, the defendant in the suit. He first saw Miss Wilde in the winter of 1865, in the town of Newstead, where he was engaged in teaching the district school; he is a native of Ireland, and a man of taste; has, at the rate of one work for each month, been attending college for the past seven years, of which time he went to board at the house of Mr. Gable, the brother-in-law of the plaintiff, and it was there he met the lady to whom he went there to board; went to Indian Village with her in a sleigh with several others; a Mr. Richard Wood was also present;